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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and fiftieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. The oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. It reaches so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in newspapers 6 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was an interesting one, as there were several matters of importance discussed.

The weekly pay rolls of the different departments were approved, and G. Ashley Hazard and E. L. Taylor, Jr., were elected to take the census of births in the month of January. A petition for improvements to the section of Pelham street west of Thames street was referred to the street commissioner. Whitefield court was declared a public highway after the deeds had been approved by the city solicitor. A bill from Bowen B. Sweet for \$242.50 was laid on the table temporarily.

The committee to consider and report on the advisability of extending Washington streets and creating a boulevard to the Two-mile corner was present and reported. Dr. Storer was the first speaker and he urged that such a boulevard be built. He told of the many benefits to be derived from it, in beautifying the city, building up that district, making a good approach to the Training Station, etc., and said that it would be necessary to take prompt measures or the government would buy the land and it would be too late to do anything. Captain Cotton and Mr. Henry C. Bacheller, the other members of the committee, also advocated the plan. Captain Cotton estimated the cost roughly at \$25,000. Incidentally Alderman Boyle and Mr. Bacheller had a little discussion relative to the powers of the committee of twenty-five and of the board of aldermen. No action was taken on the report.

An attempt was made by Alderman Kane to call the Belmont road matter from the table, but was unsuccessful.

Representative Council.

The representative council was called for a special meeting last evening, Friday, when it was expected that there would be considerable business to come before it. The committee of twenty-five has had several meetings in regard to the extra appropriations asked for and had a report ready to submit which it was expected would be adopted. The report approved a number of the appropriations asked for but refused a few, among the latter being the amount asked by the board of health.

The report of the special committee on revaluation of the city which was laid on the table at the last meeting, pending a printing of the report, was to be taken up and some oratory on this subject was expected. There were other matters of importance to be discussed.

Barney's Music Store announce that they will give away that beautiful piano now on exhibition in their store window on Christmas Eve. This is certainly a magnificent gift for some one.

Mr. Frank Carr, formerly connected with the United States Engineer office in this city, is enjoying a short vacation from his duties at the Institute of Panama and is visiting in Newport.

Mrs. John Carter Brown will remove to Providence for the winter on Sunday, a special trip of the steamer City of Newport being made for her accommodation.

Mr. Dudley E. Campbell is in Providence attending the meeting of the Grammar Masters Club, of which he is the President.

Rev. William B. Meenan was in Woonsocket on Friday to attend a funeral.

G. A. R. Posts Consolidate.

The rapidly increasing death rate among the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city has caused the membership in the two local posts to dwindle so that it was thought advisable to effect a consolidation into one post. The proper steps were taken to form what will be known as Lawton-Warren Post, No. 5, and at a meeting of the members of the two posts on Wednesday evening the following officers of the new organization were elected.

Commander—James H. Hampton.
Senior Vice Commander—William S. Sloan.

Junior Vice Commander—George A. Pritchard.
Quartermaster—Andrew K. McMillan.

Chaplain—John T. Delano.
Surgeon—A. F. Squire, M. D.
Officer of the Day—Alfred L. Trowbridge.

Officer of the Guard—David M. Coggeshall.

Trustees—William S. Bailey, John Hare Powell, Jeremiah I. Greene.

Trustees of the Relief Funds—The commander, senior vice commander, junior vice commander and quartermaster.

Delegates to Department Encampment—Joseph P. Cotton, John H. Sauton, George A. Pritchard.

Alternates—William S. Sloan, William H. Crandall, Robert Cradick.

Hall Committee—Andrew K. McMillan, William S. Sloan, William S. Bailey, J. I. Greene, John H. Sauton.

Past Commander William S. Bailey was selected to install the newly-elected officers.

The installation will take place at the meeting on the first Wednesday in January and until that time separate organizations will be maintained. It is expected that the Women's Relief Corps of Warren Post and the Associates of Warren Post will become allied with the new post.

Fatal Collision.

The steamer Providence of the Fall River Line, while bound from New York for Newport and Fall River Tuesday evening, was in collision with a ferry boat in the New York harbor. The smaller vessel was badly damaged and in the panic that ensued one of the passengers, a young woman, was thrown or jumped overboard and drowned. The Providence was not damaged seriously and her passengers were in no danger. She returned to her slip in New York after the accident but soon resumed her journey and reached here about day light.

A special steamboat train was in waiting here and took the passengers to their destination. The accident was due to the dense fog that prevailed, and although both vessels were running slowly at the time, the ferry boat was struck a heavy blow. The affair occurred at the rush hour and the ferry boat was crowded with passengers. Some climbed on board the Providence and others were taken off by tug and other small vessels, while a few fell or jumped overboard. All but one were rescued safely.

One of the most attractive displays for the Christmas trade to be seen in town, or in New England for that matter, is that at the large store of the A. C. Titus Company. The buying has been done with especial care this year and the result is a splendid showing of everything to please the holiday shopper. The lower floor has been turned into a veritable headquarters for Christmas goods and one can hardly step inside the door without seeing something to be desired. Both windows are very attractively decorated with holiday goods. And although the assortment is large and the quality first class the prices are remarkably low.

Capt. J. B. Murdock, commanding the battleship Rhode Island, has been summoned to New York on account of the serious illness of his wife. He may not be able to sail with the fleet on Monday, and a new Commander for the Rhode Island may have to be selected. Capt. and Mrs. Murdock are both well known in Newport, where they have hosts of warm friends.

Mrs. William H. Leavitt and her two daughters have gone to Europe to join Mr. Leavitt, who has been abroad for some time.

Judge Robert M. Franklin, who has been confined to his home on Malbone road with an attack of the grip, is able to be out.

Mrs. John P. Shannons has returned to her home in Bristol, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Babcock on Broadway.

Mrs. M. Clifton King has been confined to her home on Craighton avenue the past week by illness.

Mr. James P. Taylor, who has been in New York the past week, has returned home.

Mr. B. Hammett Stevens is ill at his home on Thames street.

Mrs. Francis Morris will spend the winter in Paris.

Superior Court.

The second week of the December session of the Superior Court for Newport County opened in this city on Monday, Judge Brown presiding. Although the Gibbs will case, which was being heard when the court adjourned on Friday, was in order trial was suspended temporarily in order to prepare the terms of a compromise which was being arranged between the opposing counsel. In the meantime other cases that were ready were tried.

The divorce case of May Brady Hall, who asked for a divorce from Major Charles Spencer Hall, was heard by Judge Brown. The petition charges neglect to provide and all the evidence was in the form of depositions. The decision was for the petitioner.

The indictment against William Champion was called but a physician's certificate was presented to the effect that the defendant was unable to appear in court, and the case was continued. The case of Ellis B. Wilbur of Little Compton on a short lobster complaint was allowed to go over until the next term. In Peter Hussey vs. Gardiner B. Reynolds, Company decision was given to defendants, their demurrer having been sustained.

On Tuesday, a compromise having been effected in the Gibbs will case, this was taken from the jury and a decree was entered confirming the will. The terms of the compromise have not been made public, but there is little doubt but that liberal terms have been arranged with the contestants.

Owing to the discontinuance of the will case the schedule for the week's business was somewhat upset. There was nothing to do on Wednesday and court adjourned Tuesday until Thursday morning. On Thursday in the case of Chas. Plard vs. J. F. J. O'Connor the defendant submitted to judgment, execution to stay 30 days. In T. Amory DeBosis vs. J. F. J. O'Connor a stipulation was filed, giving judgment for plaintiff for \$200 and costs, execution to stay until January 12. Minnie Burdall vs. Elizabeth L. Barney was also disposed of by the filing of a stipulation.

The court adjourned Thursday noon until Monday next.

The Dry Dock.

The following is the full text of Congressman Granger's bill for a dry dock on the Atlantic Coast. If this bill passes the Congress, as the indications are that it will, there is no doubt of a favorable report and there is not much doubt but that Narragansett Bay will be selected as the only proper and suitable location. This bill is now in the hands of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House:

A BILL
PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT
OF A JOINT COMMISSION TO REPORT
TO CONGRESS ON A SITE FOR A
DRY DOCK AND REPAIRING
STATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby instructed to appoint a joint commission, consisting of three officers of the United States Navy, and two officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to consider and report to Congress, through said Secretary of the Navy, as to the necessity for the construction, at a suitable strategic point upon the Atlantic coast, of a dry dock and repair station of sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest ships, present and prospective, at any time of tide and at any season of the year.

Lieut. Commander William D. MacDougall, U. S. N., of the Naval War College staff at Newport, who was ordered to the Virginia of the Atlantic fleet, will not be able to join the ship, which will sail for the Pacific Dec. 16. Lieut. Commander MacDougall has an attack of grip and he and Mrs. MacDougall and their children are all confined to their quarters at the Naval War College. He was very anxious to make the trip to the Pacific and is greatly disappointed at the lack of being ill just at the wrong time.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret J. Robinson took place Sunday afternoon at St. George's church, Rev. Nassau S. Stephens, rector, officiating, assisted by Rev. Oscar P. Moore. The choir sang a number of selections during the service. There were many beautiful floral tributes. The body was taken to Forest Hill Cemetery, near Boston, on Monday for cremation.

The wedding of Miss Claire Knight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Knight, and Mr. Sidney Jones Colford, Jr., will take place on Tuesday evening, December 31, at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. George H. Sherman, who has been ill for some weeks past, has gone to Kingston for the benefit of his health.

Colonel C. J. F. Robinson, who has been seriously ill in New York, is improving.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening, from which there were not two absentees. There was considerable business to be transacted including the election of certain officers. The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The total enrollment for four weeks ending November 27, 1907, was 3,619, the average number belonging 3,461.9, average attending 3,172.2, the per cent of attendance 83.2, cases of tardiness 355 and the cases of dismissal 40.

The enrollment in the Townsend Industrial was 1,175.

The enrollment and average attendance in the evening schools for four weeks were as follows:

Elementary	Enrolled	Average attendance
Freehand drawing	17	15.0
Mechanical drawing	22	16.4
Bookkeeping	30	17.4
Stenography and typewriting	37	25.4

FINANCES.

The total receipts to date	are,
Total expenditures to date	\$121,679.63
are,	116,196.35

Balance in treasury	Amount due
	\$5,452.75
	5,514.37

Total \$10,967.15

PHYSICAL WELL-BEING.

In the middle of the school year 1904-05 the teachers of grades 11-1X were asked to make a simple test of the eyes of their pupils. Standard charts with directions were furnished, and circulars were sent home when the eyes of the pupils seemed to be deficient. Although the tests were crude, the teachers luxuriated, and, in many cases, the parents were not interested, the teachers reported last month (nearly three years after the examination) that they thought at least 50 pupils had been helped by their efforts. Massachusetts has passed a law that compels once every year an examination of every pupil, "to ascertain whether he is suffering from defective sight, hearing, or from any other disability or defect tending to prevent his receiving the full benefit of his school work, or requiring a modification of the school work in order to prevent injury to the child or to secure the best educational results." Now that the Board of Health is "proving itself so helpful, perhaps it may be even more useful by supervising a new series of tests.

Possibly, too, the time has come for this board to reconsider its action of February 9, 1903, when it was voted that it was inexpedient to accept without expense to the department the services of a trained nurse for two months. The medical examiner sends home children for various reasons, and in some cases they cannot receive the necessary attention because of lack of means, knowledge or inclination. If a nurse could follow the children home, better results would be attained.

LONG WHARF.

Your superintendent has presented to the chairman of the special committee of the Trustees of Long Wharf the needs of the Callender School, in accordance with his suggestion in his annual report of 1906-07. The Callender was dedicated to school purposes Wednesday, May 20, 1863. The tablet in the front corridor states that it was "erected" by the Association, but there is no suggestion of a gift to the city and probably it is still in possession of the Trustees. The entrances, stairways, corridors and sanctuaries of the Callender are very unsatisfactory, as even a superficial examination will show. The yard on the western side will permit of an addition which will not cut off light from the present rooms and which will give adequate accommodation for the needs mentioned above, and also one large or two small recreation rooms. Would it not be well to appoint a committee from the board to consider these deficiencies and to confer with the committee of the Trustees?

THE RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

At last sufficient opposition to the three-day State convention of teachers in October of each year has been aroused to cause the committee in charge of the meeting of 1908 to ask every teacher in the State to vote by circular on three propositions: First, as at present; second, a two-day meeting; third, one day in the autumn and one in the spring. The teachers of Newport voted as follows: For the first, 23; the second, 41, and the third, 61.

The report of Trust Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers): 200; number out for illness and other causes, 181; number of cases of truancy (public 18, parochial 1); 19; number of different children truant; 14; number found not attending school; 6; number sent to public schools; 8; number sent to parochial school; 1; number of certificates issued; 2; number of certificates issued to children over 15 years of age, under the new law, 1.

The children whose names were presented for prosecution at your last meeting, I am pleased to state are doing much better.

On December 6, one boy who was on probation for truancy was surrendered for truancy, and sentenced to the Soekamoss School during his minority. I recommend the prosecution of Benedetto Romano, 517 Thames street, for not sending his daughter Josephine to school according to law.

An amendment to the rules was adopted requiring that the committee on teachers, on text books and supplies on buildings and on finance shall make a written report to the whole committee each month, showing bal-

ances on hand, amount spent and amount contracted for; that no committee shall exceed the appropriation for that committee; and that at the end of the year each of these committees shall submit an estimate of its needs to the finance committee.

In accordance with a report from the city solicitor it was learned that a civilian employe now living on the Bradford reservation could send his children to the public schools without paying tuition. In regard to the conference with the Long Wharf Trustees about the Callender school, a committee consisting of Mr. Cozens, Mrs. Marsh and Mr. Porter was appointed. The matter of permitting the secretary of the Rhode Island Humane Society to address the pupils was left to Secretary Lull who is in conference with the Civic League on the matter.

It was voted to make the salary of the trust officer the same as last year, \$1200, and Theophilus Topham was unanimously re-elected to fill the position. E. E. Taylor, Jr., and G. Ashley Hazard were elected to take the school census under the same arrangements as last year.

There was some talk of changing the Christmas vacation and the matter was left to Superintendent Lull to consult with the teachers.

The annual report of the chairman was read and was adopted as the committee's report to the representative council.

Wedding Balls.

Hunt-Gilpin.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Gilpin on John street was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding last Saturday afternoon when their youngest daughter, Miss Bessie Chamberlain Gilpin, was married to Mr. Thomas Edward Hunt of Londondale, R. I., Rev. Ernest W. Burck, of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. The ceremony was performed in a bay window which had been tastefully decorated with palms, potted plants and little red bells, in the center of which hung a white floral bell. The bride, who was given away by her father, was most becomingly gowned in a suit of plum color with a white picture hat. Her bouquet, which was of shayer effect, was of lilies of the valley tied with white ribbon. Miss Lillian Hunt, a sister of the groom, was the bridesmaid. She wore a dress of blue broadcloth and a white hat trimmed with white plumes and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley tied with white ribbon. Miss Emma Louise Mills, niece of the bride, was the flower girl. The duties of best man were performed by Mr. Harold F. Gilpin, brother of the bride. Miss Marian G. Dowling presided at the piano.

A wedding luncheon was served, which was attended by only relatives and a few intimate friends, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hunt left on the steamer General for New York and other places. On their return they will reside in Woonsocket, Mr. Hunt being manager of the local branch of the Hall & Lyon Company.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly gifts.

Major William F. Clarke and President Joseph Haire of the Board of Health have been in New York on city business this week.

Mr. Augustus B. Davis, Jr., who has been visiting relatives in this city, has returned to his home in Kingston.

Middletown.

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Wesley was observed at the Methodist Episcopal Church on last Sunday evening by interesting and appropriate exercises, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Harold H. Catcliff. Among the hymns of Wesley that were sung and were read were the "Muselman's Hymn," "Thou God of Harmony and Love," the "Conference hymn," "And are we yet slaves?" "O vain I seek," which was written during the time of the religious riots in 1780, and "Wrestling with Jacob," this latter being written at a time when he was earnestly seeking to know God's will. Charles Wesley was born December 17, 1707, at Epworth Rectory, England. The beginning of the 18th century was a dark period, spiritually. There being much dissension between the Non-Comformist and the Church of England. The Puritans at that time were unchristian and droued the music, being so opposed to formalism of any kind that musical instruments had been largely destroyed. Charles Wesley was of a family of 19 children and used to sing the Psalms for the children at home. He became not only a preacher, as was his father before him, but was, besides, an organizer, a singing evangelist, and a noted writer of hymns, which have been handed down through two centuries. In his early days he was sent to Westminster and then to Oxford, where he became a member of an organization known as the "Holy Club," the members of which visited jails, almshouses, etc., using much method in their endeavors to extend the work of Christ that in derision they were called "Methodists." While this name was given as a curse and a by-word in clung and to-day represents, in 17 divisions, one of our most prominent de-

nominations. This separation into a church by itself was unthought of in the early days of Wesley, whose sole idea was the spread of the Gospel.

During the exercises of the evening, Mrs. Ida M. Brown sang the solo, "Come, Thou Long Expected Jesus." There was exquisite music by the choir, and various hymns were selected from among the congregation.

The teachers at the various schools are planning interesting Christmas exercises for the last day of school, which are to include trees with their attendant Santa Claus.

The Christmas festival of the parish of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel will be held Monday evening, December 23d, at St. George's School and for the Methodist Episcopal Church Tuesday evening, Dec. 24th, at the church, when interesting exercises and special music will be given.

The monthly supper, to have been given in November, by the ladies of the Holy Cross Guild at the Guild House, but which was postponed owing to the illness and death of its former president, Mrs. James R. Chase, took place on Thursday evening. The ladies were assisted in presenting an unusually fine supper by demonstrators from the Natural Wheat Biscuit Company of Providence. The menu included soups, oysters, cold meats, jellies and cake. The committee on arrangements was as follows: Mrs. Henry I. Chase, Mrs. Francis Coggeshall, Miss Arvesta Champlin, and Mrs. George Coggeshall. There were one hundred persons present and some \$20 were realized.

The Paradies Reading Club met on Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Edward J. Peckham on Paradise Ave. The current events were in charge of Mrs. Harry E. Peckham and the subject of the meeting, "The Renaissance," was presented by Mrs. F. Wayland Smith.

The weekly meeting of the Oliphant Reading Club was held on Friday, the ladies being entertained by Mrs. Abram C. Chase on Gypsum Lane; subject, "Famous Actors and Actresses."

Mrs. Pitt Littlefield entertained on Wednesday the meeting of St. Columba's Guild. Arrangements were made to hold a partial sale during the coming week, at Mrs. Joseph P. Albro's (who is the acting president), of fancy and useful articles, in the interest of the Guild. This sale was to have been held in the new parish house, but as the house is not yet completed it became impossible. To meet the demand, therefore, the articles may be obtained at Mrs. Albro's.

Newport County Pomona Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, will hold its annual election of officers on Tuesday, meeting at the Portsmouth Grange Hall. The subject to be presented during the lecture's hour will be "What is to be done with the farmer's boy. Is it always wise to attempt to make farmers of them?" It is expected that some one of the State officers may be present.

The Reading Room of the new Parish House of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, which has been costly fitted up in Mission style, as a memorial of the late Mrs. Samuel Green Arnold (by her many friends), has been placed in the hands of the following committee: Mr. Joel Peckham, chairman; Mr. Daniel Peckham, Mr. Howard S. Peckham and Mr. J. Overton Peckham.

At the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on Sunday morning last the Reverend Father Officer, from the Episcopal Monastery of the Brotherhood of the Order of the Holy Cross of West Park, N. Y., was the preacher. He took as his text, Luke XV, 17, "And when he came to himself, he said, 'How foolish was I of late! I was out of my mind and held the close attention of a large congregation."

The monthly literary meeting of the Epworth League took the form of a Whittier Memorial which was held on Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham on Green End Avenue.

After a short business session conducted by the president, Miss Helen M. Ward, the evening's program was presented under the direction of Miss A. Sarah Ward. Two poems written by Whittier, which had been arranged for the voice, were sung by Mrs. Ida M. Brown, and there were various interesting selections read by the League members relative to the birth, life and work of John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet of America. The roll call brought out many choice selections from his writings, as did also the reading of various passages which the members were asked to locate. This year and this month marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of this "poet-prophet of New England."

The Rev. Latta Griswold of the Berkeley Memorial will leave on Monday for Brookline, Mass., where he will spend the Christmas holidays.

Aquidneck Grange gave a most enjoyable Christmas entertainment Thursday evening at its regular meeting, which was held at the Town Hall. The pleasing effect of the red carpet and red hangings were heightened by decorations of green boughs and branches of red berries, while strands of green from which swung red bells outlined the shelter and the platform. A small tree decked with itself occupied the center of the stage. Following a short business session, Mrs. Anna A. Ockerman, teacher at the Paradise School, and Mrs. Alice H. Hubbell presented a most acceptable program of songs and recitations by the little folks. This included several drills and a number of motion songs. Miss Mabel McCelland of Newport also rendered several selections at the piano. Mr. J. Overton Peckham, master of the Grange, made a most acceptable Santa Claus and distributed boxes of candy to all from two well-laden packs, which he carried on his back. Ice cream, cake and coffee was served. The next meeting, which occurs on December 28th, will be devoted to the annual election of officers.

The Spoilers.

By REX E. BEACH.

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"I know—I know," said Glenister hastily, at the same time stepping an unobtrusively past her from the girl. "You're right, enough." He straightened his slightly stooping shoulders and looked at the unopened package warily, then slipped the rubber band from it, and, separating the contents, tore them up one by one—tore them into fine bits without hurry or ostentation and tossed the fragments away, while the woman began to sob softly, the sound of her relief alone disturbing the silence. And so he gave her his money, making his offer gamely, according to his code.

"You're right—the work's done. And now I'm very tired."

They left him standing there, the glory of the dying day blinding his less, brown features, the vision of a great loneliness in his weary eyes.

He did not rouse himself till the sky before him was only a curtain of steel, penciled with streaks of soot that lay close down above the darker sea. Then he sighed and said aloud:

"So this is the end, and I gave him to her with these hands." He held them out before him curiously, becoming conscious for the first time that the left one was swollen and discolored and fearfully painful. He noted it with impersonal interest, realizing its need of medical attention—so left the cabin and walked down into the city.

He encountered Dextery and Simms on the way, and they went with him, both, following with the gasp of the camp.

"Lord, but you're the talk of the town," they began. "The curio-hunters have commenced to pull Struve's office apart for souvenirs, and the Swedes want to run you for congress as soon as ever we get admitted as a state. They say that at collar an' elbow bolts you could lick any of their eastern senators and thereby rattle out a lot of good legislation for us cripples up here."

"Speakin' of laws goes to show me that this here country is gettin' too civilized for a white man," said Simms pessimistically. "And now that this fight is ended up 'don't look like there would be anything doin' fit to claim the interest of a growed up person for a long while. I'm goin' west."

"West! Why, you can throw a stone that'll bring you here," said Roy, smiling.

"Oh, well, the world's round. There's a schooner outfit for Sibley—two years' cruise. Me an' Dex is figgerin' on gettin' out toward the frontier for a spell."

"Sure!" said Dextery. "I'm beginnin' to feel all cramped up hereabouts owing to these symphonies an' French restaurants an' such discrepancies of scenery. They're puttin' a pavement on Front street, and there's a shoe shine parlor opened up. Why, I'd like to get where I could stretch an' holler without disturbin' the pensiveness of some dude in a dress suit. Better come along, Roy; we can sell out the Midas."

"I'll think it over," said the young man.

The night was bright with a full moon when they left the doctor's office. Roy, in no mood for the exuberance of his companions, parted from them, but had not gone far before he met Cherry Mafloffe. His head was low, and he did not see her till she spoke.

"Well, boy, so it's over at last."

Her words chimed so perfectly with his thoughts that he replied, "Yes; it's all over, little girl."

"You don't mind my congratulations—you know me too well for that. How does it feel to be a winner?"

"I don't know. I've lost."

"Lost what?"

"Everything—except the gold mine."

"Everything except—I see! You mean that she—that you have asked her, and she won't?" He never knew the cost at which she held her voice so steady.

"More than that. It's so now that it hurts yet, and it will continue to hurt for a long time, I suppose. But tomorrow I am going back to my hills and my valleys, back to the Midas and my work, and try to begin all over. For a time I've wandered in strange paths, seeking new goals, as it were, but the dazzle has died out of my eyes and I can see true again. She isn't for me, although I shall always love her. I'm sorry I can't forget easily, as some do. It's hard to look ahead and take no interest in things. But what about you? Where shall you go?"

"I don't know. It doesn't really matter now. The dusk hid her white, set face, and she spoke monotonously. "I am going to see the Bronco Kid. He sent for me. He's ill."

"He's not a bad sort," said Roy. "And I suppose he'll make a new start too."

"Perhaps," said she, gazing far out over the gloomy ocean. "It all depends." After a moment she added, "What a pity that we can't all sponge off the state and begin afresh and—forget!"

"It's part of the game," said he. "I don't know why it's so; but it is. I'll see you sometimes, won't I?"

"No, boy, I think not."

"I believe I understand," he murmured, "and perhaps it's better so." He took her two soft hands in his one good right and kissed them. "God bless you and keep you, dear, brave little Cherry."

She stood straight and still as he melted into the shadows, and only the moonlight heard her pitiful sob and her hopeless whisper:

"Goodbye, my boy, my boy."

He wandered down beside the sea, for his battle was not yet won, and until he was surer of himself he could not endure the ribaldry and rejoicing of his fellows. A welcome lay waiting for him in every public place, but no one there could know the mockery of it, no one could gauge the desolation that was his.

The sand, wet, packed and hard as a pavement, gave no sound to his care-

Uncle Sam's Pacific Fleet

Sixteen Big Battleships Which Will Steam Fifteen Thousand Miles to San Francisco—Santa Claus Will Come Aboard at Trinidad—Magdalena Bay Target Practice



MESS CALL ON THE LOUISIANA.

through Magellan strait and up the Pacific coast, these ships of war will plow their way through nearly 14,000 nautical knots of brine. From mid-December until mid-April the whole world will watch the progress of the sixteen mighty American battleships and their attendant lesser war vessels. Every nation on the map of the globe will take a keen official interest in the news of the cruise. Intelligent citizens in every clime will follow the dispatches chronicling the onward career of the splendid squadrons. It is an important piece of world news.

In the United States naturally the cruise of this great fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be of the highest interest to the average person. For

time there was some little friction with Japan on account of incidents in San Francisco. That matter was settled amicably, and now the big fleet goes forward with such significance as industrial and commercial conditions may give it.

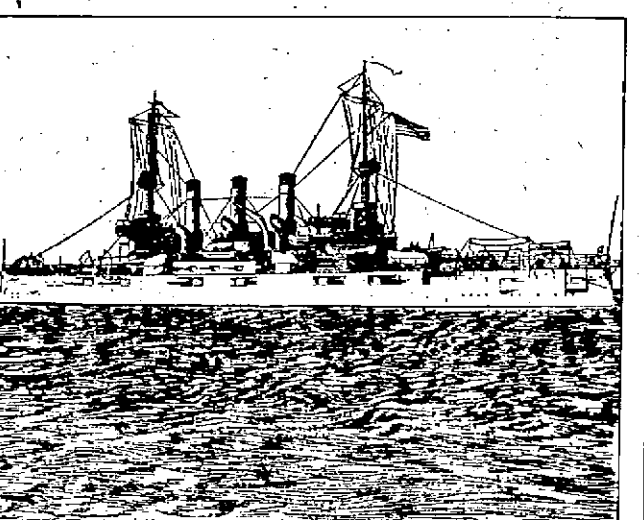
Under the command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans this grandest assembly of American ships that ever plowed the seas is going around the tip end of South America and up through the blue brine of the Pacific to resuscitate and rejuvenate San Francisco.

The sixteen battleships, which, with the necessary cutters, supply ships, repair ships and other auxiliaries to an extended cruise, constitute this fleet are as follows:

	Tonnage	Cuns.	Speed
Connecticut	17,900	21	18
Louisiana	17,900	21	18
Minnesota	17,900	21	18
Vermont	17,900	21	18
Kansas	17,900	21	18
Virginia	15,300	21	19
Georgia	15,300	21	19
New Jersey	15,300	21	19
Rhode Island	15,300	21	19
Maine	13,500	20	18
Missouri	13,500	20	18
Ohio	13,500	20	18
Alabama	11,500	18	17
Illinois	11,500	18	17
Kearsarge	11,540	22	16
Kentucky	11,540	22	16

[Guns of secondary battery not given.]

According to the itinerary mapped out, the ships must travel 13,722 knots to reach San Francisco bay. This is equivalent to more than 15,000 miles. The naval authorities figure that 115 days will elapse between the time of starting and the time of arrival at destination, but that only sixty-three days will be devoted to actual sailing. The rest of the time will be spent in port en route and at target practice. It is the intention of the navy department to give the crews much practice at the big and little guns under the best con-



THE BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT, FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS.

six months we have been talking about this proposed movement of warships. For six months Uncle Sam has been making preparations for the voyage. Some citizens have acquiesced with enthusiasm in the plans of the navy department. Others have objected to the cruise on various grounds. Some have looked upon it as a valuable "demonstration" in view of possible Japanese hostilities. Others have commended the plan merely as a matter of exercising our ships and seamen, just to show what they can do when they try. Still others have hinted that it is nobody's business outside of America, what we do with our own naval equipment so long as we keep the peace. Opponents of the cruise have held that it is a needless waste of money, while a few of them seem to regard the movement as something akin to the shaking of a red rag in the face of a bull.

Very probably those who hold that it is nobody's business but Uncle

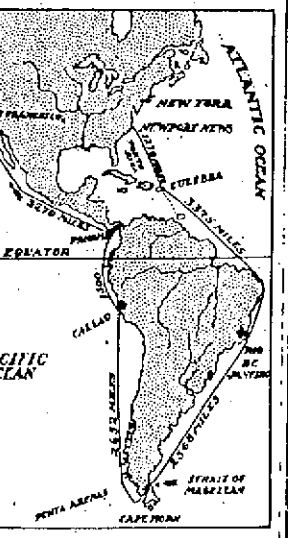
Sam's are the ones who are most in

actions possible. There will be five stops on the long trip, where the ships will anchor and many members of the crews will enjoy shore leave.

From Hampton Roads to Trinidad, the first port where the fleet will pause, the distance is 1,750 knots. The sailors will spend Christmas at Trinidad, leaving there about three days afterward for Rio de Janeiro, 2,000 knots distant. About Jan. 10 the ships will anchor in the harbor of the Brazilian metropolis, remaining a week. Ponta Arenas, in the strait of Magellan, is 2,230 knots farther along. The fleet will spend the closing week of January in that port. Callao, the next stopping point, is 2,850 knots away. According to the schedule mapped out, the fleet should reach Callao on Feb. 13. Six days' respite from cruising will be had in that harbor; then comes a stretch of 3,012 knots to Magdalena bay, on the west coast of Lower California, which is a peninsula belonging to the republic of Mexico. At Magdalena bay a considerable period will be spent in gun practice. The Mexican government has granted the United States the privilege of using this fine bay, an ocean inlet forty miles long and protected with reefs of sand, so that the water is always placid, as a coaling and practice station for a period of three years.

From Magdalena bay to San Francisco bay, where the ships will drop anchor at the end of their voyage, the distance is about 1,000 knots. It is believed that, barring accidents and other untoward circumstances, the ships will ride triumphantly through the Golden Gate and anchor in the bay on April 10.

While the disposition of the fleet after arrival in San Francisco bay is not definitely indicated, it is safe to assume that the big battleships will do more or less cruising up and down the Pacific coast. It is quite probable that considerable time will be spent in the Puget sound harbors, such as those at Seattle and Tacoma. It may be that a cruise to Honolulu will be included.



ROUTE OF THE FLEET AND DISTANCES.

San's are close to the mark. The United States has two long coast lines to defend, separated by 3,000 miles of land. Until the acquisition of Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines our Pacific coast was relatively unimportant in a naval sense. United States ownership of those islands increased the importance of Pacific coast naval patrol. Japan's growing military and naval prowess further enhanced this importance. We have no desire to fight England or France, yet we guard the Atlantic coast constantly kept by powerful fleets. The movement of a great fleet to Pacific waters is but a natural consequence of changed conditions. Secretary of the Navy Mead remarked some months ago when this movement was under consideration that it had "practical" no significance from a military standpoint. At that

Made a Record.

"Yo' said in yo' sermon, Brother Dickey, dat Jonah wuz eat up by de whale?"

"I sho' did."

"Well, den, how comes he live ter tell it?"

That seemed to stagger the old man, but he gathered himself together and replied:

"Dat's easy. You see, Jonah wuz de fust fisherman, an' he had ter make a record!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Virginia spiderwort apparently cannot endure a high temperature. During the day it is wilted and dejected. As the evening comes on it revives, all its leaves assume a lively appearance, and the plant appears to flourish, and endures its life until the morning light again revivifies.

HUMAN VITALITY.

Cultivate and Conserve Both the Mental and the Physical.

If people realized how precious physical and mental vitality are they would not squander them by foolishness any more readily than they would tap their veins and squander their life blood.

To accomplish great things we must have a strong, vigorous life force, a powerful vitality. If we do not have these everything we do will bear the stamp of weakness. It will run out in every act. It is the strong vitality that tells in the great struggle of life. It is the reserve power that enables the runner to keep going when others fall exhausted by the way.

It is a great art to learn to accumulate and conserve vitality, to store it away for future emergencies. It is success capital. You may succeed without money, but you cannot succeed without physical and mental capital. It is the strong vitality that wins. The plus force, the physical and mental energies themselves are the things that enable one to surmount difficulties and ride triumphantly over obstacles.

It is a very shortsighted policy to try to crowd the brain beyond its normal capacity, to force a tired mind to do good work, to force it to think when it needs rest or recreation.

Many people work so much that they do not store any reserve power. They use up all the power they generate as they go along. All creative work especially requires a fresh brain, vigorous, spontaneous thought.

I have noticed that people who think they must work every minute, who are always doing something, do not accomplish nearly as much nor produce work of as good a quality as those who labor a great deal less and play a great deal more. In other words, their play is a great producer, because it keeps the mind and body in splendid trim for work; it lubricates the faculties, restores balance, keeps the mind fresh, sane and vigorous.

All effective work is a result of concentrated faculties. A tired and exhausted brain cannot focus its ideas with any power. It is not so much a question of will power as a question of vigorous mentality, and that is a child of pure blood; it depends upon a hundred other conditions being just right.—Success Magazine.

What is the Sargasso Sea?

Columbus did not use the name Sargasso sea. Oviedo, whose "Historia" contained the first general account of the discoveries in America, was the first to apply the Portuguese word sargasso (seaweed) to that part of the ocean in which gulf weed is prevalent. The use of the noun sargasso or sargassum is now practically confined to this species of a large genus of seaweeds characterized by little air bladders, each on its own stalk. The name Sargasso sea is applied only to that part of the Atlantic in which the weed is found in greatest abundance. The sea is roughly elliptical in shape, its great axis almost coinciding with the Tropic of Cancer, while the two foci are near longitude 45 degrees to 70 degrees west. The only land masses in the sea are the Bermuda Islands, near which large collections of weed are often seen. The weed drift is thickest between 25 degrees and 32 degrees north latitude and west of 40 degrees west longitude. The Sargasso sea is about one-third as large as the continental United States, but outside this central ellipse are others, larger in size, where the thinly scattered weed moves in the gulf stream or is driven by the prevailing winds.—Cyrus C. Adams in Harper's.

Pinching Mud.

Many people allow themselves to suffer more unnecessarily because of the lack of that helpful philosophy which allows freely for the viewpoint of others. Story, the great American sculptor, whose studio was the delight of all visitors to Rome, was once given an unexpected glimpse down the vista of another man's mind. For hours a compatriot of his, a brilliant man in his own way, had been sitting silently in the studio watching the aproned sculptor modeling in clay. At last he could contain himself no longer, and he electrified his host by blurting out with the most genuine earnestness: "Story, will you tell me whatever induced you to give up the glorious profession of the bar and come here to Rome to pinch up mud for a living?"

But the man of genius, whose creations were already delighting the art world, merely smiled indulgently. He could not explain himself so that his visitor could understand his position, but he could and did appreciate to the full the novel point of view.—Youth's World.

Use Noise to Cheat.

The doctor employed by an insurance company called to examine the "prospect," which an agent hoped to insure. He was shown into a front room. It was a very noisy room. Electric cars ran past the door, somebody was shoveling coal into the cellars on either side and a horde of boys in the street were howling like fiends.

"Haven't you a quieter place than this?" the doctor asked. "It is impossible for me to examine you properly here. I can't hear your heart. I can't test your breathing. In my younger days I was frequently imposed upon in this way by people with heart disease. They would insist upon the examination taking place where the racket was so tremendous that I couldn't hear myself think, and the consequence was that I passed several gratulated corpses. Understand, I don't accuse you of trying to get the best of me, but experience has taught me wisdom, and now I insist upon making my examination in a quiet place."—New York Press.

A Counter Charge.

An elegant young man seized a thief on the platform of a train, saying, "Are you not ashamed to follow so disgraceful a profession?"

"And are you not ashamed," demanded the other, "to go so well dressed without a pocketbook about you?"

About the only thing a man can do without trying to do full.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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For five and six weeks at a time I could not work, the pain was so great. My kidneys and bladder were in horrible shape. My back ached so I could not sleep. I had no appetite at all.

I tried about every doctor in Syracuse but they failed to help me.

I used nearly all the advertised medicines without any benefit.

This was my discouraging condition when I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I used only four bottles and I consider myself cured. I have no backache at all, no pain in passing urine, my appetite is splendid. It helped me from the start and I gained twenty pounds in weight."

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ON and after Oct. 6, 1907, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, SOUTH STATION, week days, 6:50, 8:10, 9:00, 11:04 a. m., 1:00, 3:05, 5:00, 6:05 p. m. Return 6:55, 8:50, 10:50 a. m., 12:50, 2:45, 3:55, 4:55, 6:50 p. m. MINNEAPOLIS and PORTLAND, 6:50, 8:00, 11:04 a. m., 1:00, 3:05, 5:00, 6:05 p. m. BRADFORD and CORNELL'S LAKE (Bag No. 1), 6:50, 8:00, 11:04 a. m., 1:00, 3:05, 5:00, 6:05 p. m. EVERTON, FALL RIVER and EASTON, 6:50, 8:00, 11:04 a. m., 1:00, 3:05, 5:00, 6:05 p. m. MIDDELBORO, 11:04 a. m., 8:05 p. m. IYANNA, 11:04 a. m., 8:05 p. m. PROVIDENCE, 3:55 p. m. NEWPORT, 11:04 a. m., 8:05 p. m. NEW BRADFORD, 6:50, 8:10, 11:04 a. m., 1:00, 3:05, 5:00, 6:05 p. m. PITTSBURGH and Marlboro and So. Framingham, 8:10, 11:04 a. m., 8:55, 6:05 p. m. LOWELL, 11:04 a. m., 8:10 p. m. OAK HAVEN, 8:10 p. m. PROVIDENCE (via Fall River and Warren), 6:50, 8:10, 11:04 a. m., 1:00, 3:05, 5:00, 6:05 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7:02, 8:00, 11:00 a. m., 8:00, 5:00, 6:05 p. m. Return 6:27, 8:50 a. m., 12:50, 4:27, 5:50, 6:05 p. m. For Providence (via Fall River and Warren), 7:02, 8:00, 11:00 a. m., 8:00, 5:00, 6:05 p. m. For BRADFORD and CORNELL'S LAKE, 7:02, 8:00, 11:00 a. m., 8:00, 5:00, 6:05 p. m. For Middleboro, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Wells Village and Taunton, 7:02, 8:00, 11:00 a. m., 8:00, 5:00, 6:05 p. m. New Bedford, 8:00, 11:00 a. m., 6:00 p. m.

Abolished from Fall River and Warren.

A. C. KENNEDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

W. G. BENTON, Gen'l Supt.

"Since it is all over between us, Miss Beikenhead," said the young man, pale, but calm. "I am compelled to ask for the return of the numerous and costly presents I have given you from time to time during the last six months, under the mistaken idea that I was your accepted lover and you were my affianced wife."

"No, Henry," she answered; "you can't claim them now. All you can do is to give me the necessary sixty days notice. By that time—perhaps confidence will be restored!"

Chicago Tribune.

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Bears the Signature of

J. C. Watson

"Fighting Bob" and His Men

Three Rear Admirals, Sixteen Captains and Fifteen Thousand Men Who Man the Ships For the Pacific—Robley D. Evans, the Picturesque Veteran Who Commands the Fleet



REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES M. THOMAS.

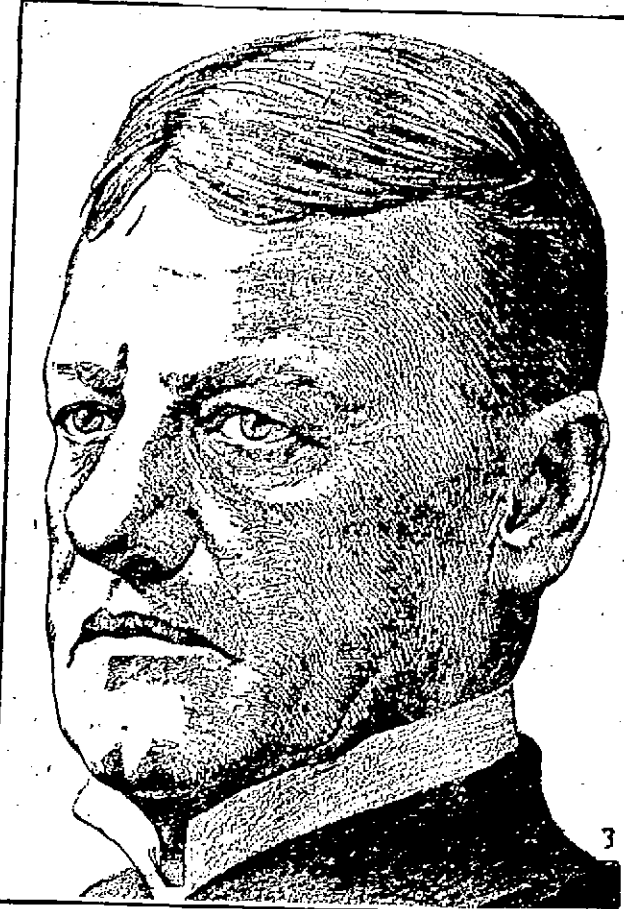
Round numbers 15,000 men, let us say one man for every mile of the distance to be made, go with Rear Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans in his fleet of war vessels from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These are mostly naval officers and seamen, with a sprinkling of United States marines. They are in the aggregate the physical flower—the huge and hefty contingent—of the American navy. And it is not handling them any bouquets undeserved to say that they constitute the finest and fittest fighting force that ever trod the decks of steel war monsters.

Robley D. Evans, the commander in chief of the fleet, is perhaps the best known man in the navy. From his

ing Bob," who is said to possess the spirit of a young man of forty.

In Admiral Evans' fleet are several subordinate commanders who have made distinguished records—men of interesting personality aside from their performances. Rear Admiral William H. Emory, commander of the division of the fleet which includes the great battleships Georgia, Virginia, New Jersey and Rhode Island, with the Georgia as his flagship, is distinguished in the navy for his bravery, his diplomacy and his dress. When he was a young officer he married a wealthy young woman. For years the Emorys lived in the finest house in Washington and were known as most lavish entertainers. William H. Emory, when not in uniform, was gorgeously garbed. It was said at one time that he changed his trousers every hour in the day. The late Admiral Worden remarked, "Emory is not so much of a dude as he looks." In fact, this officer always commanded the respect of his brother officers and the men under him.

A few years ago Emory severely censured a seaman, who remarked later that it was only the officer's uniform that protected him from a licking. Emory immediately doffed his uniform, dressed himself in one of his gorgeous citizen suits, got a shore leave for the enlisted man, met him up an alley and administered the licking himself, though



REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS.

flagship, the splendid battleship Connecticut, he will direct the movements of the sixteen great battleships and the other vessels. He has been forty-seven years in the navy, counting from the date of his entrance in the Naval academy. He began his career as an active fighter in the latter part of the civil war. In the assault upon Fort Fisher the young ensign received wounds which gave him a permanent limp and caused him to be retired from the navy for disability. But Evans made a stubborn fight for reinstatement, in which he was the winner. Thus

the other man was the bigger. Then he helped the defeated man back to the ship and sent him to the hospital ward.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, who commands a division of the Pacific battle fleet, consisting of the battleship Minnesota, flagship, and the battleships Ohio, Maine and Missouri, entered the Naval academy only two months later than Robley D. Evans. Admiral Thomas has had very large experience as an educator and trainer of seamen. For years he was senior instructor in ordnance and was in charge of the infantry battalion of cadets at the Naval academy.

Captain Richard Walnwright, commanding the battleship Louisiana, is one of the notable heroes of the Spanish-American war. At the naval battle of Santiago he was in command of the torpedo boat destroyer Gloucester, a converted yacht. He dashed into the thickest of the fight and destroyed the Spanish torpedo boats Furor and Pluton. Later he captured without assistance the Porto Rican harbor of Guanica for use as a landing place for the army of General Miles. The secretary of the navy in presenting Walnwright a sword from the people of his native section said: "There is a roll of honor. Commander Walnwright, which is known as that of the bravest of the brave. On that imperishable roll your name has been written by your countrymen."

The commander of the battleship Virginia, Captain Seaton Schroeder, has distinguished himself not only as a naval officer in sea service, but in civil life as governor of the island of Guam for two and a half years. Governor Schroeder established a school system on the island and in other ways helped to Americanize Guam. He is also an author, having written a work entitled "Fall of Maximilian's Empire" and several notable magazine articles.

An Easy Mark. Theodore—"It's all right, darling; I have met your father and we took to one another at once. He even went so far as to borrow £10 of me. Surely he can't refuse me your hand after that. Edith—"Dory, I'm afraid you've made a mess of it. I've told me about the £10 and said I'd better give you; that you were too easy going.—London Scraps.

Her Opportunity. "I've come to give notice, ma'am." "Indeed?" "And would you give me a good reference, ma'am? I'm going to Mrs. Jones, across the way."

"The best in the world, Maggie. I hate that woman."—Life.

The Fleet In the Pacific

Rear Admiral Evans Can Call Up Each of His Sixteen Battleships by Wireless Telephone—A \$600,000 Coal Bill For Uncle Sam—When the Oregon Rushed Around Cape Horn



CAT MASCOT SALUTING.

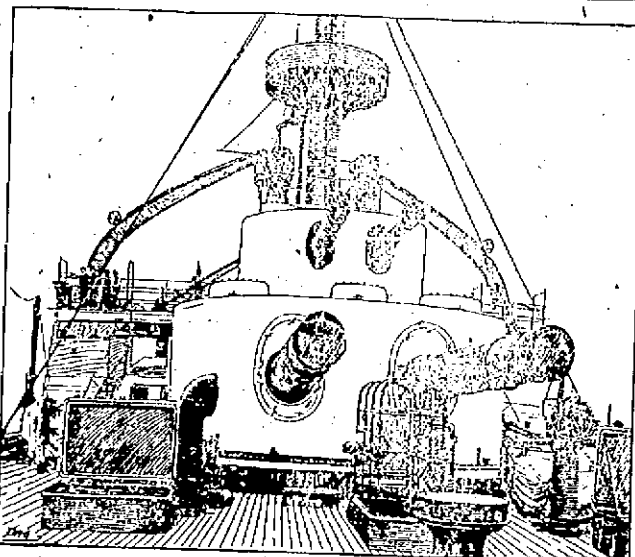
enhance their appetites. The food supply bill, therefore, will not be appreciably larger than it would be were the ships lying in port or exercising up and down the Atlantic coast. Another considerable item of expense will be that of piloting. The fleet must pass through the strait of Magellan, a difficult feat, and will put into five strange harbors on the voyage. For safe and sane conduct through the strait and in and out of harbors experienced local pilots must be hired.

As to the coal bill, this item will be much smaller under the conditions imposed upon the cruise than it would be if the fleet were taken around to San Francisco on rush orders. The ships will proceed at a leisurely gait for the most part. It is understood that a uniform speed of twelve miles an hour or less will be adhered to, though the battleships are capable of from eighteen to twenty-two miles on

112 winter cruise from the Atlantic to the Pacific of the great fleet of sixteen battleships and their attendant vessels will "eat up" approximately \$600,000 worth of coal. This will be the biggest item of expense incident to the cruise. The 15,000 men on board the ships will eat no more than they do on other duty unless it should happen that the southern air should enhance their appetites.

While the ships are at sea it ought to be a comparatively easy matter for Admiral Evans to handle his forces, for on this cruise, for the first time in the history of the world, the wireless telephone will be used for communication between the ships of a great naval fleet. Every battleship has been fitted with wireless telephone devices, a wonderful invention but recently perfected. From his station in the emergency cabin of the flagship Connecticut an officer serving as the fleet's "heliophore," so to speak, will be able to call up at will the officers of any other ship, even though ten miles of brine and wireless distance may intervene. By the wireless phone messages by word of mouth may be sent from ship to ship with the accuracy and ease of wired telephone messages from room to room in a modern hotel.

The value of such a system under the circumstances is self-evident. Herebefore, late ship signaling has been done by means of flags or by "wigwagging." Frequently it happens that dense fogs obscure these signals, so that ships almost touching sides are unable to communicate with each other. With the wireless phone a fog won't matter. The fleet, in two squadrons, each squadron comprising two divisions of four battleships each, may be manipulated by vocal orders at will. It is said by the naval wireless expert who investigated and reported upon the new wireless telephone that even in battle it will be



BIG GUNS OF THE KENTUCKY AND ONE OF HER NOVEL SUPERIMPOSED TURRETS.

occasion. When the battleship Oregon came around the Horn on her famous trip to get into the Santiago fight of 1908 she made only about an average of nine knots an hour, actual sailing time, owing to the necessity of keeping in touch with her colleagues, which were nautical slowpokes.

In this cruise Admiral Evans' ships will be accompanied by coaling vessels carrying supplies of fuel in excess of that stored in the bunkers of the battleships themselves. The coallers will load up with coal as needed from time to time at the several ports where stops will be made. Supply ships also accompany the fleet, cargoed with canned meats and other foods. Fresh supplies of provisions will be obtained at the stopping places. The selection and purchase of these supplies will test the skill of Uncle Sam's naval commissary officers. It will be a new experience

possible to talk between ships. Other nations will be deeply interested in this wireless phone test.

Each of these sixteen battleships is thoroughly modern and up to date in every particular. All save two have been built since the war with Spain. They have been almost continuously in commission since their launching and have been overhauled and put in shipshape for this particular cruise with a view to the utmost efficiency. With an aggregate displacement of more than 225,000 tons and with more than 250 guns of four inch caliber and above, the fleet is the most powerful and formidable ever assembled by Uncle Sam. In the manner of armament only two of the battleships, the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, differ from the general pattern of recent fighting ships of the first class. These ships carry superimposed turrets, guns being operated in two stories, a small or turret resting upon the larger one. Each turret holds two guns.

Three rear admirals accompany the fleet to the Pacific. First in importance is the commander in chief, Robley D. Evans, senior rear admiral in the navy and the highest ranking officer in actual sea service. Admiral Dewey being his only superior. Rear Admirals William H. Emory and Charles M. Thomas command divisions of the fleet. The captains of the sixteen battleships are assigned for this cruise are:

Connecticut (flagship of Admiral Evans), Hugo Osterhaus; Louisiana, Richard Walnwright; Kansas, Charles E. Vreeland; Vermont, William P. Potter; Georgia (flagship of Admiral Emory), Henry McCrear; Virginia, Seaton Schroeder; New Jersey, W. H. H. Southard; Rhode Island, Joseph H. Murdock; Minnesota (flagship of Admiral Thomas), John Hubbard; Ohio, Lewis O. Heilner; Maine, Giles B. Harber; Missouri, Grancliff A. Merram; Alabama, Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder; Illinois, J. H. Bowyer; Kearsarge, H. Hutchings; Kentucky, W. C. Cowles.

Unappreciated. "I've worked for the party faithfully for the last twenty years," began the office seeker, "and I can say with truth that I never once asked for an office."

"Great record," put in the party leader. "I wouldn't think of urging you to break it. Keep it up."—Philadelphia Press.

Don't preach too much; do a kindness when you can.—Stead.

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Established by Franklin in 1734.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131.
House Telephone 100.

Saturday, December 14, 1907.

It is estimated that there are at present 123,000 out of work in New York City, the greater number of whom are skilled mechanics.

Of the \$25,000,000 Panama canal bonds awarded, \$24,000,000 have been purchased by national banks. The average price was very close to 103.

It is said that Gov. Hughes will not accept a renomination for Governor of New York, and that he will not accept a second place on a Presidential ticket.

The Georgia Federation of Labor opposes further legislative reduction of southern railroad rates and fares, as disturbing and injuring labor conditions.

Boston for the next two years will have a Republican Mayor for the first time in a number of years. Postmaster Hibbard was elected Mayor of that City on Tuesday last by a plurality of over two thousand over Mayor Fitzgerald.

It is now claimed that the bullets used in the Brownsville raid, for which three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry were discharged, were not government bullets. This, if proved, ought to exonerate the colored soldiers who have been accused of being the guilty parties.

On the first day of the session of Congress an avalanche of bills was put in to the Congressional hopper, nearly four thousand in all. It is fortunate for the country that only a small minority of these bills will ever again see the light of day. The great majority will be allowed to quietly slumber in Committee.

Many of the Massachusetts cities voted "no license" at the election last Tuesday. Conspicuous among the number of "dry" cities are Worcester, Woburn, Somerville, Salem, Newton, Newburyport, Melrose, Medford, Malden, Lynn and Everett. All of these cities elected Republican mayors as did nearly all of the cities in Massachusetts.

This is an era of close things in the voting line. The city of Taunton voted for license this year by one majority and thus the "thirsty" are saved from drinking water for another year. The vote stood: Yes 2700, No 2789. Every voter in the city contemplates the narrow escape with a shudder. While at least five hundred temperance men are saying to themselves: "If I had known the vote would be so close I would have come out and voted."

If Japan should announce an Atlantic trip for its fleet our eastern cities should be calm. Those mysterious lights seen near Cape Cod during the Spanish war were never identified. Thus talks a Western Exchange, which is located fifteen hundred miles from the salt water in any direction. "Those mysterious lights" kept no one awake on the Atlantic Coast and a Japanese fleet we should welcome with open arms.

The death of Geo. H. Burnham of Providence removes one of the prominent men of that city and a man probably better known in Masonic circles than any other man in the State. He has long been a student of Masonic literature and traditions and no man in New England was better posted than he. He will be missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances and by the entire Masonic fraternity. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the Church of the Mediator in Providence. The attendance was very large.

Candidates for the various positions to be filled by the representative council at their first meeting in January are numerous. Already there are at least twenty persons mentioned for the position of license commissioners. The office of Police Commissioners is now abandoned and in its place a license commission is to be created to consist of three members and the pay will be whatever the council may make it. In all probability the salary of each will not exceed five hundred dollars and may be much less. The duty of the commission will be simply the granting of liquor licenses. The police thereafter will be under the control of the Mayor.

The State returning board makes the official announcement in the Mercury today of the result of the election held on Nov. 5th. They declare James H. Higgins elected Governor by 2265 plurality, Ralph C. Watrous, Lieutenant Governor, by 9 plurality, Charles P. Bennett, Secretary of State, by 6003 plurality, William B. Greenough, Attorney General, by 4921 plurality, and Walter A. Read, General Treasurer, by 3246 plurality. In the General Assembly there are 28 straight Republicans elected to the Senate, 10 straight Democrats, one citizen and one elected on both Republican and Democrat ticket. In the House there are 27 that may be classed as Democrats and Independents, and 45 straight Republicans. An usual Secretary of State Bennett has the largest majority of any one on the State ticket. Lieutenant Governor Watrous has the smallest majority, only nine. As far as practical results are concerned nine is as good as thousands.

Large Figures.

In round numbers, the manufactures annually produced in the United States have reached a total value of \$15,000,000,000. These figures do not represent finished products alone, but include those in various stages of progress. This total is more than double the value of the agricultural products of the country, which are estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture at \$7,412,000,000, and that represented a very considerable increase over the total for the preceding year. In the list of exports for the fiscal year which ended on June 30 last, manufactures led all the rest in value with a total of \$1,056,000,000, or over 55 per cent. of the entire exports for the year. The Secretary of Agriculture reports exports of farm products amounting to \$1,055,000,000. There was an increase of nearly \$30,000,000 in exports of completed manufactures, a fact to which special significance is attached by the bureau in view of the decline of more than \$21,000,000 in the exports of cotton cloth, a loss due to the falling oil in takings from China. It appears that the cotton-textile product industry now represents an invested capital of \$100,000,000, and that the exports of products of the industry were valued at over \$40,500,000, an increase of \$9,500,000 as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1907, by W. T. Foster.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1907.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Dec. 15 to 19, warm wave 14 to 18, cool wave 17 to 21. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Dec. 19, cross Pacific slope by close of Dec. 20, great central valley 21 to 23, eastern states 24. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Dec. 19, great central valleys 21, eastern states 23. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Dec. 22, great central valleys 24, eastern states 26.

This will be a very bad winter storm and I advise all, particularly in the middle northwest, to prepare for exceedingly rough weather including snow-storms and real blizzards and cold waves. No high temperatures with this disturbance. The low temperatures preceding and following the storm center will result in cold waves with moderate temperatures between.

A very considerable precipitation will come with this disturbance, heavy rains south and snows north. First part of the following disturbance will also bring heavy rains and snows and then very little precipitation for balance of December.

Immediately following December 14 will come a moderate warm wave followed by a severe cold wave and snows or cold rains and ten days of cold weather. Great fall in temperature from Dec. 17 to 25.

I am expecting a white Christmas. That is what the old folks called it when snow covered the ground at Christmas and they thought it an omen of good health and plenty. There is some truth in the saying as there usually is in the sayings or superstitions of the people.

Snow on the ground is surely good for winter wheat as a protection, besides giving to the soil a rich fertilizer. Freezing of the soil also enriches it besides killing disease germs. If we get a white, cold Christmas we will be encouraged in hoping for general good health and prosperity for the coming year. Thus we reason from cause to effect.

President Roosevelt has again reiterated the statement that he has made several times that he is not a candidate for a third term. Isn't it about time that the people took him at his word and ceased trying to make him out a liar? Whatever may be his other faults, when President Roosevelt says anything he sticks to it. He has said that under no circumstances or conditions can he or will he be a candidate for President next year. Isn't that plain enough?

Speaker Cannon remarked that Congress exercises the "peculiar, the delicate and the all-surpassing function of interpreting and putting to definite form the will of the people." Members who show any tendency to forget this fact will have their minds refreshed by a thump from Uncle Joe's gavel. Uncle Joe is considerable of a boss and comes pretty near having his own way in the House and even the Senate doesn't go far from carrying out his advice.

New York World says that out of 51 Republican Congressmen interviewed in Washington only four were in favor of renominating President Roosevelt.

Election of Officers.

St. Andrew's Society.
President—William Lays.
Vice President—John Davidson.
Secretary—George Mackie.
Treasurer—David McLean.
Clerk—Rev. Amos Webb, Ph.D.
Trustees—David McIntosh, John Mason, John Davidson.
Auditors—Robert Faine, James Rollins, Piper John Davidson.
* Emma Rebecca Lodge.

Scholarship—Mrs. Fanny Tallman.
Vice Grand—Mrs. Eliza S. Duntan.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Queenie Smith.
Financial Secretary—Mrs. Edgar S. Smith.
Treasurer—Mrs. Tibbitts.
Trustees—Mrs. Clara L. Lake, William Hall, Mrs. L. G. Clark.

Newport Horticultural Society.

President—John T. Allan.
First Vice President—Samuel Speers.
Second Vice President—James Robertson.
Recording Secretary—David McIntosh.
Financial Secretary—Daniel Coughlin.
Treasurer—A. K. McManis.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Smith.
Auditors—W. S. Brown, Bruce Hutton, H. M. Anthony.

Executive Committee—A. S. McKie, J. J. Sullivan, George Buntin, Alexander Fraser, W. G. Mason, C. Oscar Schultz, H. M. Anthony, Robert Peterson, W. F. Smith.

St. Joseph's Holy Name Society.

President—Cornelius W. R. Callahan.
Vice President—John F. Scully.
Recording Secretary—Peter P. Hume.
Financial Secretary—Edward D. Hayes.
Treasurer—Christopher H. Burns.
Spiritual Director—Ray, W. A. Doran, D. U.

Portsmouth.

The Road Controversy on Prudence Island.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

On Monday, Dec. 9, the town council of Portsmouth gave a hearing to the protests in the matter of the appointment of Frank Arnold as supervisor of roads on Prudence Island. For the benefit of those unfamiliar with the facts which occasioned the hearing it may be said, briefly, that during the past year the town council made an appropriation for the improvement of the roads and highways on Prudence Island and that, some little time afterwards, Frank Arnold, who lives on the Bullock place presented himself to the council as a candidate for the supervisory position and showed a petition in writing, signed by quite a long number of names asking that he be appointed. As no opposition was manifested at the time and the council had no means of knowing that a real opposition existed, Mr. Arnold was duly appointed.

The Islanders say that to most of them, at any rate, the appointment was a complete surprise. As Prudence Island belongs to the town of Portsmouth there was nothing to prevent any one in the town from taking a hand in the game and Mr. Arnold's son, who was living in Portsmouth, took an active interest in his father's behalf. Of the permanent residents of Prudence there were only three signers to Mr. Arnold's petition, viz: Paul Chase, who is an intimate friend of the Arnold family, Eugene Chase and Ralph W. Farnham.

Ensuing events partook somewhat of the nature of a comedy. To accomplish the work, it was necessary to employ the island farmers, with their teams and hired men, and those to whom Mr. Arnold applied for such work invariably refused. Consequently, no work worth mentioning was done on the roads. A petition was then prepared, signed by the greater part of the Islanders, and sent to the Town Council, representing that no work had been done on the roads, that there seemed no prospect of any being done in the future, and praying that some more suitable man be appointed in Mr. Arnold's place.

The Town Council notified Mr. Arnold to make explanation why he had not performed the work for which he was appointed and as already stated, granted a hearing to the Islanders on Monday. Here the matter was pretty well threshed out and some emphasis covered. David Buffum, who was the first speaker, said that, as a landowner and resident of the island, he felt an interest in the matter; that, as the town had made an appropriation for the betterment of the Prudence roads, it seemed to him that the Islanders were entitled to the performance of the work and that up to the present time all attempts at such realization had resulted in nothing. When asked by Commissioner Tallman whether he considered Mr. Arnold incapable he said he believed him capable enough for the job but that the unfortunate animosities existing between him and his neighbors formed a serious obstacle to the successful and economical performance of the work. He believed the interests of the island would be better served by the appointment of some one in closer and pleasanter touch with the Islanders, for whom they would be willing to work cheerfully and in concert.

Mr. Buffum was followed by William A. Smith, who gave a verbal memorandum of the work accomplished by Mr. Arnold since he has been supervisor. Eight loads of ashes hauled upon the road through Mr. Arnold's land (estimated value of work) \$4.00; laying a stone over hole in culvert, .65; work of men 13 hours cutting brush, .30. Total \$4.95.

Madison Cram, who keeps a boarding house on Prudence, was the next speaker and in his denunciation of the work that hadn't been done on the island reached a height of eloquence for which his audience was hardly prepared, as Prudence, in the past, has not been prolific of orators. Regret was expressed by several that Mr. Arnold and his son were not present as the combined oratory of Prudence would then have been present in force. Unfortunately, however, oratory, even of the Prudence Island kind, is not argument and Commissioner Tallman interrupted the speaker to state a few facts which were a complete surprise to all the protesters except Mr. Cram and which filled them with chagrin at the position in which they had been placed. For undoubtedly, had these facts been known, few, if any, of the Islanders would have cared to make formal protest, however much they might have deplored the existing state of affairs.

Mr. Tallman quoted from a letter which he sent to Mr. Cram when the appropriation for the Prudence roads was first made. In it he stated that the Council was prepared to appoint any man as supervisor whom the Islanders desired; and he asked Mr. Cram to confer with his neighbors on the matter and as soon as their choice was made, to advise the Council of the man they wanted. To this communication the Council received no reply for upwards of six weeks, nor does it appear that Mr. Cram at any time conferred with his neighbors or even mentioned the matter to them. As it is known that Mr. Cram was himself extremely desirous of the office, the presumption is unavoidable that this silence and secrecy were maintained in the hope that the Council, with no advice or suggestions to guide them, might appoint him. In the meanwhile Mr. Arnold secured the place, viz: as your own fact, Mr. Cram, said Mr. Tallman, "you had it in your power to consult your neighbors and send your man, and as you neglected to do this, you should not blame the Council if you are now dissatisfied with their appointment."

President of the Council Warren Sherman stated that he had seen and talked with Mr. Arnold and that the latter promised that he would complete the work entrusted to him, his only alternative being to hire outside labor. Mr. Sherman further stated that if the work were not finished before the financial town meeting in the spring, Mr. Arnold would be required to pay back to the council the appropriation placed in his hands. This is rather a comfortable position for those who want the roads repaired but there are not wanting those, even on Prudence, who feel that the present state of affairs is a just rebuke to the wire-pullers and seekers for petty office and that, under all the circumstances, Mr. Arnold is quite as good a roadmaster as the Islanders deserve. There is reason to believe that they will be wiser another year.

President Roosevelt has told the national committee that under no circumstances will he serve another term and has asked them to circulate the news in their home states.

Washington Matters.

Republican National Committee in Session.

in Washington this Week—Much Talk over the Presidential Candidacy—House of Representatives Sent Message to the Oklahoma Legislature—Baron Kogoro Takahira Will Probably Succeed Viscount Aoki as Japanese Ambassador at Washington—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., December 13, 1907. The distinguishing feature of the Republican National Committee, in session in Washington Friday and Saturday of this week, is the growing conviction among the delegates of the sincerity of President Roosevelt in his avowal that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. There has been much scepticism and no little annoyance felt on the part of politicians in the Republican ranks because the President had abstained from again affirming in a public statement his attitude on the third-term question. But the belief has been taken hold that Mr. Roosevelt is out of the running and numerous likely candidates are being talked of, Taft being the general favorite. The sentiment seems to be largely that voiced by United States Marshal D. C. Bailey, National Committee man by proxy for Colorado, who says emphatically that his state will be sold for Taft when it appreciates that Mr. Roosevelt will not accept the nomination and that this is the feeling which prevails throughout his part of the country, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Nebraska.

The House of Representatives sent the following message to the Oklahoma Legislature under a resolution offered by Representative Henry, of Texas, and adopted amid great applause: "The House of Representatives acknowledges the greeting of the State of Oklahoma and requests the Speaker to send her good wishes for her future progress and greatness."

Through the American Ambassador of Tokyo, the State Department has been informed that Baron Kogoro Takahira will in all probability succeed Viscount Aoki as Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and the appointment will undoubtedly be acceptable to this government. While the reasons for the recall of Viscount Aoki and the prospective appointment of Takahira are not known, the surmise is that Japan wishes to have in Washington a man of pronounced views and famous for his ability to stick to the spirit as well as the letter of the instructions of his government during the pendency of negotiations for the restriction of Japanese immigration to the United States. Baron Takahira is a man of strong personality and has earned the reputation in Washington, where he represented his country as Minister from 1901 to 1905, of being a diplomat of the greatest skill and one who preaches negotiations in which his country is interested with extreme positiveness. He is on good terms with President Roosevelt.

The interest of the convention of the Rivers and Harbors Congress, in session in Washington this week, was centered in the speech of James J. Hill, one of the greatest figures in the business world to-day, who was introduced as "a wizard of transportation and one of the greatest railroad builders in the world." The most intense enthusiasm was created among the 2,500 delegates by Mr. Hill's declaration that the railroads of the country would support cordially any proper plan for the development of the legitimate waterways of the United States. He produced figures to show that the traffic of the country had become so great and was increasing so tremendously that it was beyond the physical power of the railroads to handle it. He made a most important and significant statement of the attitude of railroad men toward legislation which has been directed against rail carriers in America, and declared that all the railroads asked was permission to conduct their business in a proper way under fair regulations and fair laws.

Chairman Fowler, of the House Finance Committee, in his appointment of a sub-committee to draft a financial bill, totally ignored Representative Burton, although Speaker Cannon had put Mr. Burton on the committee expressly for the influence he would have in handling the situation. Mr. Fowler selected two Democrats, Mr. Lewis of Georgia and Mr. Gillespie of Texas, and two Republicans whose views coincide with those of the chairman of the committee. However, it is not expected that this House Committee on Banking and Currency will be of much assistance as Speaker Cannon is looking to the Senate for a bill and it is evident that President Roosevelt too is depending upon Senator Aldrich and his advisers for a financial measure that will be in every way adequate to cope with the situation.

"That cannot be. I cannot serve beyond my present term. I am grateful to the American people for their kindly feeling toward me, but somebody else must carry on the work." These were the words uttered by President Roosevelt when he was told by the prominent Pennsylvania banker, Samuel Wats of Lewistown, Pa., that the people of that State wanted him for another term. There are many circumstances which indicate the decision of the President to be final, and the belief is current among leading politicians that this announcement will soon be made officially to the people of the country. There is ample evidence that Mr. Roosevelt proposes to give every assistance in his power to bring about the nomination of Secretary Taft. He believes that Taft will be nominated and elected and he will stand by him to the last.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to William Macory Spooner and his wife, both well-known members of two respected Middletown families, the farm of the late William Peckham, situated on Wapping road and Mitchell's Lane. It consists of 26 acres, farm-house, barns and other improvements, and is sold for the Peckham heirs, some of whom are resident in Rhode Island and some in California.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Albert Lewis of Bear Creek, Pennsylvania, a further tract of land lying at the southeast corner of Purgatory Road and Kane Avenue in the Easton's Point district of Middletown. It contains 121,350 square feet, and comprises for the same purchaser the entire front land from opposite St. George's School down to Walcott Avenue. The sale is made by Mr. Taylor for Edward L. Arnold, through his Boston agents, G. H. Harrington & Co.

Notch Club.

President—John T. Allan.
Vice President—D. J. Concoran.
Recording Secretary—Robert McIntosh.
Financial Secretary—William Goffe.
Treasurer—H. R. Bradley.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

State Returning Board.

Official Count of the Votes Cast at the Election Held on Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1907.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WE hereby announce that we have counted the votes cast in the State at the election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1907, for the candidates for general officers and Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly; and that we find:

That the total number of such votes cast for the candidates for Governor is sixty-six thousand one hundred and six; of which number thirty-three thousand and three hundred are for James H. Higgins of Pawtucket; thirty-one thousand and five are for Frederick H. Wadsworth of Pawtucket; and thirty-one are for Louis E. Bennett of Providence; six hundred and eighty-one are for William H. Johnson of Providence; and three hundred and eighty-one are for John W. Leach of Providence.

That the total number of such votes cast for the candidates for Lieutenant Governor is six thousand and four hundred and eighty-eight; of which number thirty-one thousand and two hundred and sixteen are for Ralph C. Watrous of Warwick; thirty-one thousand and seven hundred and eighty-one are for James H. Case of Pawtucket; six hundred and thirty are for James R. Allen of Providence; and three hundred and eighty-one are for Wynn Tibbitts of Providence.

That the total number of such votes cast for the candidates for Secretary of State is six thousand and four hundred and eighty-eight; of which number thirty-three thousand and five hundred and eighty-two are for William B. Greenough of Providence; thirty-one thousand and seven hundred and eighty-one are for Edward M. Sullivan of Cranston; eight hundred and thirty-eight are for Cessius Lee Johnson of Pawtucket; and three hundred and eighty-one are for Frederick W. A. Hurst of Providence; and three hundred and eighty-one are for Thomas F. Herrick of Pawtucket.

That the total number of such votes cast for the candidates for General Treasurer is sixty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four; of which number thirty-three thousand and seven hundred and eighty-one are for John B. Archambault of Warwick; eight hundred and thirty-eight are for John W. King of Pawtucket; six hundred and thirty-eight are for Henry F. Thomas of Providence; and three hundred and eighty-one are for Everett L. Brown of Pawtucket.

That JAMES H. HIGGINS of Pawtucket is elected GOVERNOR for the term of one year from the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1908, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

That RALPH C. WATROUS of Warwick is elected SECRETARY OF STATE for the term of one year from the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1908, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

That CHARLES H. BENNETT of Providence is elected ATTORNEY GENERAL for the term of one year from the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1908, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

That WALTER A. READ of Cranston is elected GENERAL TREASURER for the term of one year from the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1908, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

As the result of our count of the votes cast in the several cities and towns of the State at said election, the following persons are elected and qualified:

SENATORS.

Benjamin Norton of Barrington, James C. Church of Bristol, Francis Egan of Burrillville, John A. Remington of Central Falls, George W. Hoxie of Cranston, Henry C. Wadsworth of Cranston, Daniel S. Lathrop of Cranston, Thomas McKenna of Cranston, Stephen T. Arnold of East Greenwich, Benjamin Martin of East Greenwich, Frank E. Dintelle of Exeter, Oliver P. Cole of Foster, Charles Potter of Glocester, John S. Cole of Hopkinton, Daniel S. Church of Pawtucket, Henry S. Turgeon of Johnston, William H. Eskin of Lincoln, Philip H. Wilson of Little Compton, Anna A. Brown of Middletown, James A. Northup of Narragansett, John P. Sinton of Newport, J. Eugene Littlefield of New Shoreham, George T. Smith of North Kingstown, George W. Purcott of North Providence, George H. Helm of North Smithfield, George T. Smith of Pawtucket, William L. Smith of Pawtucket, Ruthbourn Gardner of Pawtucket, William T. Metcalf of Pawtucket, John A. Butler, Jr. of Pawtucket, John A. Butler, Sr. of Pawtucket, William T. 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Airships.

I reckon we'll have airships at no very distant day. It won't be long to travel any other way. Each one will have a lot of wigwag cogs and gears. An' any quantity of things whose like was never seen before. But it won't have no more to beat a rhythmical measure. There wouldn't be no road for them to beat on. It'll be a new kind of a thing. An' when you feel like lookin' round an' takin' in the view, there won't be any scenery, except a cloud or two. It won't have any extra to settle back an' let you know. That it has heard the order when you give the word to go. It won't have any head to toss or snarl the frosty air. Nor fall to throw across the lines an' make you want to go. An' if it went the same old route for years it would never learn. The proper road to follow an' just when to make a turn. A human progress ship means a most important step. But please don't let that listen when you say "Gidder!"

—Washington Star.

An Indian Woman Lawyer.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch)

The only Indian woman lawyer in the United States, Julia St. Cyr, a Winnebago Indian, has been before the Federal Court in Omaha this week, where she defended herself on a charge of having accepted too large a fee as a pension attorney from an old Indian squaw of her tribe whose husband had been a scout under Crook, and so well did the Indian woman conduct her defense that the jury found for her on the very first ballot. During the trial Miss St. Cyr used all the arts of a trained pleader, not neglecting to shed a few tears at a critical moment. But having departed from the customary stolidity of Indian character long enough to make her impression on the jury, she returned to the impassive mask of the red man, and when the verdict of "not guilty" was announced simply said, with the greatest indifference:

"Well, I knew it would be that way." She did not attempt to thank the jury for its verdict, but with head erect stalked out of the court room when told that she was free.

Julia St. Cyr, the Indian woman attorney, is a woman of intellectual attainment and is well known all over the Winnebago and Omaha tribes. Although a Winnebago herself, when any Indian of either of those tribes gets into trouble he runs to Miss St. Cyr for advice. And so much influence has she over them that probably half the disputes of the members of those two tribes are settled by her, never reaching a court of law at all. Her word is mighty near law on the reservations.

Queer Old Corea.

Quint and curious are some of the Corea news items that find their way into Japanese newspapers. For instance: "The native curiosity of the Corea people is quite beyond description, and in many cases rather astounding." Since the opening of the railway traffic, which is one of the recent great events in the chronicles of the hermit nation, almost all third-class compartments of each train are filled with a great number of native passengers, so that there is scarcely a seat unoccupied. Most of the passengers take the train not for the transaction of any business, but only for the mere satisfaction of their curiosity, some of them being foolish enough to exhaust their means and run into debt in the constant pursuit of this idle pleasure.

Extremely early marriages seem to be the fate of Corea's rulers: "The latest sensation in Seoul is that measures are being taken to find a consort for the prince imperial, although he is only eleven years of age. There is talk of the daughter of the present prime minister, but whether that is by the desire of the prime minister himself or at the suggestion of Lady Ono seems to be uncertain."

Again: "The imperial household of Japan has presented a carriage and a pair of horses to the Emperor of Corea. This is doubtless a timely gift in view of the fact that the present sovereign of Corea intends to inaugurate the custom of emerging from the perennial seclusion of the palace."—Chicago News.

Comic and Try Again.

Oscar Hammerstein said of a theatrical question recently in New York:

"To succeed in this business one must be as cool and calm and far-seeing as the young lady of Oshkosh."

Mr. Hammerstein laughed heartily.

"This young lady," he resumed, "had thrust upon her one night the disagreeable duty of refusing a young man, a poor young man, a hopeless young man, an 83-a-week clerk in a dry goods store."

"The young man took his refusal hard."

"You spurn me," he cried, bitterly, "but you will live to rue this day. I will go out into the great world. I will strive, I will win. My name shall be known, my millions envied."

"Then come and try me again," the young lady calmly interposed.

A scene of humor is a saving grace in a schoolmaster. Used wisely it is a far more effective weapon of discipline than the ferule. Dr. Dewey, principal of the old high school of Rochester, New York, counted it among his other excellent attributes, and Junius S. Parker, in her book on the city, quotes several instances of its efficacy.

A boy in Dr. Dewey's room had arranged a complicated mechanism by which the lid of his desk could be held open, exposing a mirror. One day the lid behind the shield of this cover was elaborately brushing his hair and admiring its effect in the glass.

Snodder and more carefully he plastered down his shining locks, utterly oblivious to the rest of the world. Unbeknown to him Dr. Dewey had stolen quietly up behind his chair and was gazing at the process with great amusement. Suddenly he remarked:

"Smith, it's the inside of your head that needs brushing."

Smith jumped a foot or two from his seat and the desk lid came down with a bang.

Mr. Shopper—Oh, John, I dreamed last night that I was in heaven.

Shopper—What was it like?

Mr. Shopper—It was one immense department store filled with bargain. Why, they had goods marked at 95 cents that would cost a dollar here.

Detroit Tribune.

"Looks like rain to-day," said the milkman, as he poured the customary quart from the can to the picher.

"It always does," replied the housewife, compressing her lips with cold significance.

Stilling an oath, he took up his liquid burden and departed heavily.—Minneapolis Journal.

"The Round Up" Coming to Boston.

Early in January the attraction at the Colonial Theatre in Boston will be Klaw & Erlanger's production of Edmund Dwyer's popular Western drama, "The Round Up," which has proved the greatest dramatic success of the season in New York. This play was first presented at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago last Spring and was originally booked for a run of three weeks. It made such a hit, however, that its time was extended to nearly four months. August 25th it opened for a run at the New Amsterdam Theatre in New York, where it remained playing to capacity until Klaw & Erlanger were obliged to transfer it to the Broadway Theatre to make room for "The Merry Widow." Since it opened at the Broadway it has packed this spacious playhouse at every performance and will only leave and go to Boston because of contracts made months ago giving the time at the Broadway to another production.

The scenes of "The Round Up" are laid in Southwestern Arizona and the production is in every aspect most graphically representative of this locale. The story is told in four acts, the scenes representing Jim Allen's ranch on the Sweetwater, the living room at Jack Payson's ranch, a canyon in the bad lands on the borders of Mexico and a road up on the Sweetwater range. The types of character introduced in the play are cattle owners, cowboys, women of the West, Apache Indians, rough riders and cavalrymen. A great feature of the production is the wonderfully vivid and realistic battle scene in the third act. The rise of the curtain on this act reveals a mountain pass with sixteen mounted Indians riding along the edge of a precipice thirty feet above the stage level. This is an actual reality of a magnitude never before attempted in any production on the stage.

In the second act Jack Payson, who, by deceit, has won the sweetheart of Dick Lane, a riding engineer, is forced by circumstances to reveal his perfidy to his wife. She sends him to find Dick that she may tell him herself that she had no part in the deception. Payson, who is really a noble-hearted fellow, usually in love with Echo, finds Dick in the third act in the bad lands dying of thirst and offers him his horse and mule and water supply to return to Echo. At this juncture both men are attacked by a band of marauding Apaches who have escaped from the reservation near Fort Grant, and a wonderfully thrilling battle scene ensues which is brought to a climax by the arrival of "Slim" Hoover, the Sheriff, supported by a troop of cavalrymen. In the fight Dick Lane is killed and Jack is almost mortally wounded. The scene of the last act is another remarkable example of stage realism, it presenting in exact reproduction a cattle round up with cowboys riding bucking horses and other exciting incidents.

Mr. Day's story is a virile dramatic tale that fascinates an audience from the rise of the curtain to its final fall. The central character of the story is "Slim" Hoover, the Sheriff of Pinal County, played by Maclay Arbuckle, who made a great success as a star for three years in Col. Henry W. Savage's production of "The County Chairman." In the role of the Sheriff, Mr. Arbuckle has made the greatest success of his many successes on the stage. Klaw & Erlanger have given "The Round Up" a stupendous and very artistic production and have provided a cast which presents a true and life like impersonation of every character. The run of this piece at the Colonial Theatre will prove the greatest dramatic event of the season in Boston. The production is such a heavy one that it will be impossible to present it on the stage of any other theatre in New England. Therefore, its stay at the Colonial Theatre will be the only opportunity that the people of New England will have to witness this remarkable play.

In Airship Days.

No sparring is allowed on the airship. Too much glowing language raises the ship to dangerous heights. Lovers will be given stopovers at any cloud they may designate to the captain.

During the summer months cat rates will be given to poets that they may visit the moon and commune with the stars at close range.

If in case of a wreck the passenger finds the life preservers worn-out, he should inhale all the air that his lungs will hold and jump overboard.

All airships will slow down to half speed while passing through the upper part of Brooklyn. The channels between the thousands of church steeples are very narrow and tortuous.

When a passenger thinks that he sees a mirage of an iceberg that he will know that he is nearing the clouds over Boston.

As soon as airships become more numerous an enormous wire net will be stretched over the United States at the height of two miles. At all the large cities openings will be made in the net, through which the ships can descend and where the customs will be collected.

The stand-patrons on the tariff are already beginning to worry about the cost of the net. Many advise a high tax to be levied on each airship.

Let us be optimistic, hitch an airship to a star, dwell among the clouds. Not long is it before the stentorian voice of the porter will call out: "All aboard for Chicago, Pike's Peak, Mars, Venus and the Milky Way."—The Bohemian.

She had come into the store to buy tablecloths and she stated in the beginning that she wanted something "new."

The saleswoman was patient and showed her everything in stock but nothing suited.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed fustily, "haven't you anything different?"

"The clerk brought out one of the discarded tablecloths that he had put back on the shelf and said, with an air of interest:

"Here is one of the very newest designs, madam. You see the centre is in the middle and the border runs right around the edge."

"Why, yes. Let me have that one," she said eagerly.—Phila. Ledger.

Beale—They charge an awful price for board here, don't they?

Billy—Oh, it isn't for the board. That is cheap enough. But they charge an awful lot for the air and scenery.—Phila. Inquirer.

"A girl with a new ring alias has trouble with her hair."

Booth Light—You say she's of a very sympathetic nature?

Miss Sue Brette—Very.

"Cries during a sad scene in the play, I suppose?"

"Yes. Why, last night two of the actors were struck with eggs, and she even cried then!"—Yonkers Statesman.

"A Boston woman says she has no faith in luck of a horsehoe. She had a diamond one and lost it."

"But isn't that a narrow view in take? Think of the luck it has brought to the person who found it!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

We are all compelled to do a great deal of hard marching, but the victorious soldier has an easier time of it than the soldier smarting from defeat.

Sharp Retorts.

In a London auction room two men were disputing the possession of a picture by a celebrated English painter, which faithfully represented an ass. Each seemed determined to outbid the other. Finally, one of them said: "My dear sir, it is of no use; I shall not give in. The painting once belonged to my grandfather, and I intend to have it."

"Oh, in that case," replied his rival, suavely, "I will give it up. I think you are fully entitled to it if it is one of your family portraits," at which there was great laughter throughout the room.

With this sharp retort we are inclined to rank the reply of the Irish girl who, caught in the act of playing on Sunday morning, and being scolded by the parish priest with the greeting: "Good morning, daughter of the Evil One," replied promptly, "Good morning, father."

Lord Cockburn, after a long stroll, sat down on a hillside beside a shepherd, and observed that the sheep selected the coldest situation for lying down.

"Alas," said he, "I think if I were a sheep I should certainly have preferred the other side of that hill."

The shepherd answered: "Aye, my lord; but if you had been a sheep you would have had no mistress," and Lord Cockburn was never tired of relating the story, and turning the laugh on himself.

A man who was offering gratuitous information at a country fair was disparaging the show of cattle.

"Call this here prize cattle!" he scornfully said. "Why, they ain't nothing to what our folks raised. You may not think it, but my father raised the biggest calf of any man round our parts."

"I can very well believe it," observed a bystander, surveying him from head to foot.

It is not every one who enjoys a joke at his own expense. The judge who pointed with his cane and exclaimed:

"There is a great rogue at the end of my cane," was intensely enraged when the man looked hard at him, and asked: "At which end your honor?"

A friend of Curran's was bragging of his attachment to the jury system, and said:

"With trial by jury I have lived, and by the blessing of God, with trial by jury I will die!"

"Oh," said Curran, in much amazement, "then you've made up your mind to be hanged, Dick?"

Harper's Weekly.

A teacher who asked a girl to purchase a grammar received the following note from the little girl's mother:

"I do not desire that Matty engage in grammar, and I prefer her to engage in more useful studies, and can learn her to write and speak proper English. I went through two grammars and can't say as they did me no good. I prefer Matty to engage in German and drawing, and vocal music on the piano."

A commercial traveler who makes frequent trips to the West from New York is on friendly terms with the porter of the sleeping car, who rejoices in the name of Lawrence Lee.

"Well, Lawrence," announced the salesman, gleefully. "I have good news for you. We've had a birth in our family—twins, by George."

"Dat am no birth, sir," said Lawrence; "dat's a rection."—Life.

George, who is fond of music, persuaded his Uncle Joseph to go with him to a classical concert. A lady played a magnificent violin solo, but poor Uncle Joseph displayed no enthusiasm.

"That violin solo was magnificent," explained George. "You've no idea how difficult it was."

"Difficult!" exclaimed Uncle Joe. "I wish it was impossible."—Fatter.

Two Irishmen, Pat and Mike, stood looking at bricklayers who were working on a building that was being erected, when the following conversation was overheard:

Mike—Pat, kin yez tell me what kapes them bricks together?

Pat—Sure, Mike; it's the mortar.

"Not by a blame sight; that kapes them apart,"—Harper's Weekly.

Mayme—To tell the truth, I don't know whether I'm engaged to Phil or not.

Julie—The ideal.

Mayme—Last night at the concert, while the orchestra was playing a selection from Wagner, he whispered something to me. I couldn't hear what it was, of course, but I noticed, and—

and he's been unusually affectionate since then.—Exchange.

A traveler in the dining-car of a Georgia railroad had ordered fried eggs for breakfast.

"Can't give you fried eggs, boss," the negro waiter informed him, "lessen you wait till we stop."

"Why, how is that?"

"Well, de cook he says de road's so rough dat every time he tries to fry a egg dey scramble."—Life.

"Hang it!" said Serooke; "here comes Blank with that tiresome wife of his. I'd give worlds to escape meeting them."

"Quick, then—in here," said Mrs. Serooke.

And the intelligent woman dragged her husband into a shop where a large assortment of summer gowns had just been put on sale.—New York Press.

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"From which one of her parents does Mary get her good looks?"

"Her father. He keeps a drug store," Bohemian.

Courage, like cowardice, is undoubtedly contagious, but some persons are not liable to catch it.—George D. Prentice.

A Clash of Wits.

"Which," said Pickleford, "when member of the cabinet wears the largest hat?"

"The one," said Stittles, unhesitatingly, "who has the largest head. On which side of the cabinet is Lemuel Shau?"

"Out-ide. What poet does a tough feet-tack remind?"

"Chaucer. Why does a donkey prefer this to that?"

"Because he's an ass. Why is Fairbank's continuation like a glass of butter-milk?"

"Because it hasn't a curd. Why is a trust buster's nose set in the middle of his face?"

"Because it's the acener. What is the most difficult surgical operation known to—?"

"Taking the jaw out of a politician. If you saw a sick eagle walking up Broadway what would it remind you of?"

"An illegal proceeding. If you wanted to make your best coat last—?"

"Make the pants and vest first. What can be lengthened by being cut at both ends?"

"Panama Canal. What is the difference between a looking glass and Ted?"

"One reflects without speaking and the other speaks without reflecting. Why is Bill Bryan like a palm leaf fan?"

"Can't shut them up. Why is it as much to business men to call them conveyances?"

"Because it's making game of them. What tree is the most foolish of all?"

"Yew."

"You're another!"

"You can't back it!"

"You've been drinking!"

"It was whiskey!"

"I can smell it!"

"Snakes alive, I do not doubt it!"

"I shall tell your wife about it!"—New York Evening Sun.

They Stay Bought.

"You don't mean to tell me," demanded the plain citizen, "that the present Legislature is honest?"

"Yes, sir," replied the lobbyist, "strictly One Price!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

"I haven't got any cases," said the client, "but I have money."

"How much?" asked the lawyer.

"Ten thousand pounds," was the reply.

"Pshaw! You have the best case I ever heard of. I'll see that you never go to prison with that sum," said the lawyer, cheerfully.

And he didn't—he went there "broke."—Tit-Bits.

A Westerner visiting New York was held up by a highwayman with the demand, "Give me your money, or I'll blow your brains out!"

"Blow away," said the Westerner. "You can live in New York without brains, but you can't without money."

—Christian Register.

Merchant (to drummer for the firm)—So they're suffering from the sleeping-sickness in Africa? Wonder if we couldn't do something in exporting panamas and nightcaps?—Translated for Transatlantic Tales from Meggsdorf Bluetter.

"So you are writing stories," said the friend.

"Not exactly," answered the cynical literateur; "I am merely furnishing a certain amount of text to keep the illustrations from running into one another."—Washington Star.

Jack—Maud Wilking has the true Christmas spirit.

Ton—What do you mean by that?

Jack—Why, last night when I kissed her on the cheek she immediately turned the other.—Illustrated Bits.

Mrs. Knieker—Laugh and the world laughs with you; weep and you weep alone.

Mrs. Bocker—Laugh and you get nothing; weep and you get \$50.—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Knieker—Henry, do you think a camel can pass through the eye of a needle?

Knieker—Dunno. Do you think the eye of a needle can pass through a button?—Harper's Bazar.

ALL HALLOW EVE.

A Tradition Handed Down From the Ancient Druids.

The observance of Halloween, or All Hallows' eve, is a tradition handed down from the ancient Druids, who celebrated their harvest festival on the last day of October. The next day was All Hallows' or All Saints' day, and so they called the festival All Halloween.

The gay games of modern times are not much like the solemn rites of the Druids, but a connection may be traced between the supernatural beliefs of the ancients and the burlesque attempts to pry into the mysteries of the future which our own Halloween fun represents.

Long after the time of the Druids simple minded country people continued to believe in charms and witchcraft and especially claimed that on the night of Oct. 31 witches and goblins held revel and faeries danced about in the woods. From these spirits or their manifestations it was believed that the future could be foretold and human destinies discovered.

As our celebration of the occasion is merely a whimsical adaptation of all this, there is one thing clear at the outset—to a successful Halloween party the young guests must bring a large stock of imagination, a zest for merriment and an unflinching fund of good humor, for many Halloween tricks result in turning the laugh on one or another, and this must be accepted in a gay, good natured spirit. Old fashioned Halloween parties were held in the kitchen, and where this is practicable it is a good place for many of the games. But all of the rooms used should be decorated with trophies of the harvest. Pumpkins, apples, grain stalks and autumn leaves offer materials for beautiful and effective trimmings, and if desired draperies of red and yellow cheesecloth and ornamentations of red and yellow crepe paper may be added. Jack-o'-lanterns are of course a necessity.—Carolyn Wells in St. Nicholas.

Courage, like cowardice, is undoubtedly contagious, but some persons are not liable to catch it.—George D. Prentice.

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